INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

> IN SENATE. MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1885-10 a. m.

DITCH LAWS. Mr. Mci NTOSH offered a resolution directing the Committee on Swamp Land and Drains to prepare and introduce a bill to repeal an act concerning drainage, approved April 8, 1881

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: I hope that this resolution will not pass. It proposes to give an expression of this Sanate upon the Circuit Court drainage law. The experience in our part of the State is that this is the most effective and the most economical drainage law that we have ever had. Under its provisions economical and effective work has been done, and I have reason to suppose that in both of the counties that I represent, as well as in all counties where drainage is desirable, it would be regarded as a great calamity if this inw were repealed. In my counties I understand it has steadily grown in favor. We have had able and judicious commissioners, and if all counties will see that they have such, I think opposition to the bill will

Mr. SELLERS did not think this resolut'on should be passed. So important a matter should not be considered in the absence of so many Senators. He moved it be made a special order for 2 o'clock Thursday.

The motion was agreed to.

COUNTY OFFICERS' TERMS. The joint resolution [H. R. 1] proposing an amendment to the State Constitution by declaring that County Clerks, Auditors, Tressurers, Sheriffs, Coroners, and Surveyors shall be elected for a term of four years and eligible to but four years in a term of eight years, coming up with a committee amendment that the terms of such officers shall commence on the first day of January after their election, and excepting Surveyors from

mittee thought best to except Surveyors from | citizen in the State. the restrictions of a four year term because in many counties there is a difficulty in obtaining good and well qualified Surveyors.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, could see no reason why Clerks, Treasurers and Sheriffs should not hold office four years the same as Auditors, Recorders, and perhaps others. Neither could he conceive why the simple fact of a man having had such an office for four years should be a reason-and the only reason-to preclude such an one excluding the Surveyor from re-election is | tions. desirable. He moved to amend by striking out the restriction against re-election.

Mr. FOULKE opposed this amendment. Wherever there is an office elected at stated terms the motive to secure a re-election at all hazards should be removed.

Mr. WINTER: Such an amendment would be in contravention of a constitutional restriction that these officers shall not serve more than eight years in a term of twelve. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks, thought the constitutional restriction a mere cue to prevent scheming for re-election. The amendment (Mr. Campbell's) was re-

Mr. MACY offered an amendment that appointees shall hold only till the January next succeeding a general election.

It was agreed to. Mr. SELLERS moved to exempt from this proposed prohibition the Clerk as well as the Surveyor. There is as much difficulty in finding efficient Clerks as well as Surveyors. Mr. FAULKNER opposed that amend-ment. The object of the resolution is to prevent office-holders from using their offices to secure a re election. They can so manipulate things as to re-elect themselves whether the people want them or not.

The amendment was rejected. The committee amendments were adopted. The joint resolution was ordered engrossed.

JUBICIAL CIRCUITS. Mr. FOWLER called up the special order, being his resolution offered Saturday afternoon. He said: There seems to be an im perative necessity for some such action a this. He hoped the resolution would pass, but would not detain the Senate by advo

Mr. WINTER moved to amend the resolution by inserting after the word "State" these words: "And providing for grading | that information I vote "no." the salaries of the Judges according to the population of the circuits and the services

The amendment was agreed to. The resolution as amended was adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SUFREME COURT CLERK DUTIES. Mr. Macy's bill [8, 89] to amend Sections 5,825 and 5,830 of the code, coming up as a special order for this hour, Mr. M explained its provisions. It proposes, among other things, to increase the bond of the Clerks, which is ridiculously small, from \$2,000 to

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks, read the statute governing the Clerks of the Circuit Courts in the keeping of amounts of moneys received for fees. If this is a good law for Clerks of Circuit Courts it would be a good law for Clerks of the Supreme Court, which this bill proposes. This bill ought to pass because the law should apply to Clerks of | ing up on the second reading-

both courts. Mr. BAILEY thought this bill of sufficient importance to demand the attention of every Senator. It is a victous and unfair measure. It proposes to throw open to the publie the office of the Sapreme Court, when Clerks and Sheriffs of counties are the only parties interested. It would open to the public the books of the Clerk, so that all classes of ferrets and shysters can go in that office and run down any fees that may be lying there uncalled for. A man living in Ran-800 men, authorizing him to go into the Supreme Court Clerk's office and collect such | Trustees. A great many schools need no visfees, if any, as may be due them. There is | iting at all. the Clerk or his deputy a criminal, if he two reasons, especially, why this bill should should refuse to drop his business at any time to allow a ferret to come in and overhaul his books. Then, to make the record proposed in this law would cost this Clerk pass a law simply to give power to one man | as well strike down our whole school system

itely postpone the bill. came up there was such a weak place in the | employed, but all of them draw full comlaw as to allow a public officer to come into possession and claim as individual property certain fees, and carry them away upon going out of office. This bill proposes to cure this defect. Then there is no law requiring the Clerk of the Supreme Court to keep a record of fees paid in. The books ought to | draw a salary for every working day in the

be a public record. Mr. McINTOSH stated that every member of the committee who considered this bill

was in favor of its passage. He hoped the bill will not be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SELLERS thought the bill [S. 125]

be kept a register of these fees, and turn them over to his successor, is sufficient legislation in this direction. He favored the indefinite postponement of this bill.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, understood this

bill to be in the interest of a job or a class of fellows who are in a close co-operation to ferret out some dead fees in the office of the Supreme Court Clerk. In all courts, under the present machinery, any citizen can get his fees without employing a ferret. There are no fees belonging to anybody except two classes—those paid in for transcript of record, and where a writ issues from the Supreme Court to the Sheriff of any county . and the Sheriff makes the service. The Sheriff in the court below keeps a record of his own cost, and does not need a ferret. This bill proposes to make the Clerk go to the expense of \$5,000 to make a record, going back so many years, in order that some fellow may find out how much the Clerk of

the Supreme Court makes out of his office. The present statute covers all that should be required of this or any other public officer in this respect. The presumption is that every officer performs his duties until the contrary is made to appear. We should not cast reproach upon them.

Mr. WILLARD: The Clerk of the Supreme Court has no collection of costs, but the Sheriff, who is a responsible officer, filing a bond in a large sum. The Senator from Jennings has shown the law, as at present, is ample. This bill seems to be the offspring of a desire on the part of the Republicans to cut down and absolutely ruin every office in Indiana, seeing they are barred out for a long time. Another purpose has been referred to-that of delegating some attorney who wants to go nosing around that office as

He moved the previous question. The demand was not seconded by the

Mr. FOULKE: This bill contemplates the keeping of a record from and after its passage only. It will cost nothing for the Clerk of the Supreme Court to open his books. Fair dealing is not afraid of the daylight. The people of the State should know how much any public officer obtains by the way of fees or otherwise as compensation. The Clerk of the Supreme Court will not let it be known what fees are in his possession. There is no danger of a bill which simply provides that the books of the Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be thrown open. There is no valid reason why these records should Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: The com- not be made the public property of every

Mr. FOWLER: This bill has been misrepresented or misunderstood. If this bill is in the interest of a job he favored the job. He could see no job in it, howeve. Every man who assists in the support of a public office or public officer should have the privilege of examining the records of such office. This bill only requires the keeping of a record of fees after its passage. It is a good bill and ought to pass.

Mr. MAGEE had but just read the bill. from holding that office another four years | but saw nothing wrong in it. The Clerk is if the people so desire. If this resolution | not here resisting this bill nor asking friends must pass as it is the proposed amendment | to. He was for the bill with proper restric-

Mr. Macy understands the Clerk now keeps ust such a record as the bill requires. Mr. BAILEY withdrew his motion to in-

definitely postpone. On motion by Mr. MAGEE, the bill was referred to a special committee of three with finstructions to report to morrow at 2

PURDUE UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATION. On motion by Mr. JOHNSON, of Tippecanoe, the bill [H. R. 15-see page 115] to appriate \$40,000 to Purdue University, was read the third time. He was physically unable to raise his voice in such a manner as ne desired in faver of this bill. He nad not the strength to go into the details of the present management, but spoke a few words in favor of the immediate passage of the

The bill finally passed the Senate by year

Mr. CAMPBELL, in explanation, said: I have persistently opposed the establishment of a coilege of that kind at the expense of the people of the State, as going beyond the limit of education by taxation; and, having voted against the original bill creating this university, I now vote "no."

Mr. FOULKE, in explanation of his vote. said: I was recently at Purdue University, and made a thorough inspection of this col lege with one or more of the professors, am satisfied it is doing a great and a good work, therefore I vote "aye."

Mr. FOWLER, when his name was called, said: In explanation of my vote I want to read an extract from a speech of a Senator on this floor two years ago. He lives in the neighborhood of this university, and I read it in explanation of my vote. Reads Mr. Magee's remarks, bottom of first column, page 217. Brevier Reports, volume XXI. On

Mr. THOMPSON said: I am pleased with a great many of the benevolent institutiens of this State, but I have visited none that gave me such an exalted idea of the proper mode of instruction as Purdue University did. It draws the student from his books sufficiently to give him practical ideas of life, and at the same time turns him out a scientific centleman. I saw perhaps fifty young ladies carving wood-opening ou avenues to ladies, and giving them not only a scientific, but a mechanical education.

The vote was then announced as above. and then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1885-2 p. m.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS. Mr. Pleasant's bill [H. R. 64] concerning the duties of County Superintendents, com-

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: I believe this is the bill said to render County Superintendents more efficient; however, I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. PLEASANTS: The bill will rectify a gross imposition practiced by County Superintendents. By its provisions, instead of a County Superintendent continually visiting schools as he may please, in order to put in dolph County has a power of attorney from | time and draw his salary, such visits are put into the hands of and curtailed by Township

not pass. It provides that the County Superintendent shall visit every school a half day of each year. Taking my county as sample, you would be compelled to extend several thousand dollars. We ought not to | the calendar to provide for it. You might

to reap a rich harvest. He moved to indefin- as to bind it as this bill will do. Mr. LOYD: County Superintendents are
Mr. WINTER did not know till this bill allowed by law \$4 per day for days actually pensation for every working day in the year. The Superintendent in our county draws per annum \$1,300, and the school has only a five-months term per year. These salaries keep increasing. It is not, I say, the fault of the County Superintendents that they

year, but the fault of the law. Mr. CORY: This is a very important question and should be looked at calmly and acted upon deliberately. The bill is a proposition to strike out of existence the office of County Superintendent virtually,

Court to keep a public record in which will | County Superintendents shall visit schools only when invited by Township Trustees. Now, many of the Township Trustees are arrayed against the office of County Superintendent, and they would not permit such officers to visit the schools under their jurisdiction. The gentlemen of this House should look well before they strike this fatal blow at our Public School system. Though there may be but five months school term in a year, yet the Superintendent has other duties. and many of them, to perform. He has those duties that the law provides-nothing more, nothing less. This effort to stab our school system should be driven from this hall at

Mr. BROWNING: I sincerely hope that the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill will prevail. Last week some on the floor of this House contended that the Township Trustees were not competent to elect the County School Superintendents-that they should be selected by the State Board of Education. Now they come at us with the proposition to have these Trustees stand over and guard the Superintendents. If you want to repeal the law and destroy the office come out boldly and say so.

Mr. PATTEN: The idea of a man standing on the floor of this House and talking about stabbing our public school system is humbug. It certainly is not the intention of the law-makers or the taxpayers to have this law to create an office for somebody. The laws are to advance the education of the children. Twelve years ago we got along well enough with the plain School Examiner. Now we have Boards of Education, Trustees, and a County School Superintendent. And this Superintendent rides around and draws his \$4 per day for riding in his buggy or a sleigh. Gentle men, it is robbery-nothing less. The rich can send their children to graded schools, but the poor must be content with the public schools. And would it not be better for this money-this \$4 per day-to be expended in another direction? Apply it where it will benefit the children; give them nine and the preparation of certain articles of months school in the year instead of five months. The County Superintendents of this State cost on an average of \$1,200

Mr. MOODY: I have the figures to show that the average is not \$400 each per year.

the good they do. Mr. CORY: Does the gentleman know that the County Superintendent is not paid money paid her could not be used in extending or lengthening the terms of school?

gard the people at home a tittle more. Keep the money at home and give your children the benefit of it. No County Superintendent has a right to call upon a school at the rate of \$4 per day, unless his distinguished presence is needed there. All there is to it is, it is an office for some man.

Mr. FRENCH: When the gentleman from Sullivan (Mr. Patten) throws out such insinuations concerning the office of County Superintendent, he throws the insinuations at the opinions of such men as Milton B. Hopkins, John M. Bloss, James H. Smart and other distinguished educators. The County Superintendent is as needful now as ever. His enemies have come here ever since the office was established to fight it, but they have been defeated every time and will be this time. If any man does not wish to trust the County Superintendent as to the amount of labor he performs, let him go home and call on the County Commissioners of his county. They audit the bills of the Superintendent and allow them. Section 4,129 of the code says what the duties of the Superintendent are, and the law further says that the Commissioners shall state the number of days or the limit of the Superintendent's labors. Under this bill political differences between the Superintendent and a Township Trustee might prevent the Superintendent from at any time paying an official visit to a township. To put the Superintend in the hands of the Trustees as this bill

proposes is to destroy the office. Mr. WILLIAMS made an ineffectual motion-yeas 35, nays 38-to lay on the table the motion to indefinitely postpone. The motion to postpone was agreed to by yeas 39, nays 35,

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES. Mr. Staley's bill [H. R. 121] to provide a fund for the holding of teachers' institutes, coming up on the second reading-Mr. PLEASANTS: I move to strike out

the enacting clause. Mr. STALEY: I sincerely hope this motion will not prevail. The bill proposes that the sum of \$50 shall be furnished to the County Superintendent by the county for the purpose of assisting in paying the expenses of an institute which shall be at least a five days' session, and further that a very small fee shall be charged the applicants for teachers' license who apply for examination for such license, the same to be put into a fund which shall be held to pay institute expenses. These institutes should and will, if given an opportunity, last about two weeks. The cost for a session like this is about \$150 in anything like a good institute. A Superintendent is not going to hold an institute and bear the expense himself for fun. As it is now, with these exeminations free, a large number attend Saturday after Saturday, costing the county a large sum of money, for the examination or grading of their papers takes the time of the Superintendent at \$4 per day. Applicants appear again and again for merely the trial-not expecting to teach. A small charge for examination will have a tendency to decrease the number of clicants, lessen the work and the expense of the Superintendent's office, besides creating a swelling fund for the payment of institute expenses.

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: In the first place the bill aims to lessen the expenses of County Superintendents by taxing those who apply only for fun or mere trial. These take as much time as anv. Instead of Tippecanoe County having 600 applicants a year it will have no more than 400

Mr. PLEASANTS: My objection to the bill is that the proposed plan to raise an institute fund does not lessen the \$4 per day salary of the County Superintendent. He might continue the institute on and on, in order to draw his per diem.

Mr. SMITH: He would hardly do that. when if he were disposed to draw \$1 for every day, he might, instead of doing the hard work of an institute, go on a visit to some small school.

Mr. LOYD: I would like to ask the author of the bill this: Does the bill in any way increase the per diem of the County Superintendent?

Mr. STALEY: Not in the least. It is to provide an institute for the teachers -that's

Mr. FRENCH: I do not favor the proposition in the bill to tax teachers for a library to be held by the County Superintendent. prefer to invest my money in books to go on my home shelf, and not invest in one twenty or thirty miles away where it would do me no good. The bill should be amended | the southern counties of Colorado to Kansas

On motion by Mr. STALEY, the bill was recommended to the Committee on Educa-

The House adjourned.

Real Estate Transfers. The following deeds were recorded Monday. which requires the Clerk of the Supreme | I say, to destroy it. The bill provides that | February 16, as reported by Steeg & Bernhamer,

shetract compilers, 12 and 15 Thorpe Blook. Telephone, 1.648:

Phebe J. Warman to Mary Nagel, war-ranty deed to part of the northwest quarter of section 4, township 15, range John C. New, executor, to John Christ Johnson, executor's deed to part of lots 26, 27 and 28 in square 6 in Beaty's addition to the city of Indianapolis..

William Wallace, Receiver in cause No. 32 596 Superior Court, to Charles J W. shearer, Receiver's deed to lot 4 in Sullivan's subdivision of lot 16 in Albert E. Fletcher's first addition to the city of Repry Stolle and wife to Ferdinand Rudler, warranty deed to lot 31 in

square 27 in Beaty's addition to the city Abia R. White to David A. Ralston and wife warranty deed to lot 36 in Pettibone & Richards' subdivision of Highland Home addition to the city of In-

Marshall H. Mallary to Thomas G. Lee, warranty deed to lot 5 in Oliver's subdivision of block 5 in Johnson's heirs' addition to the city of Indianpoalis Lydia Kingsbury to Clarissa A. Evans, warranty deed to lot 29 in John A. Bradshaw's subdivision of part of outlots 50 and 55 in the city of Indianapo-

1,224 00 .\$ 4,250 **0**0 Conveyances, 7: consideration ...

450 00

125 00

A Farm for Breeding Goese. Philadelphia Press.

The only goose ranch—that is, a farm devoted to the breeding and care of geese-in this country is owned and operated by Philadelphians. The farm is located on the eastern shore of Virginia, and covers nearly 3,000 acres, over which the feathered occupants are free to roam. In England there are a number of suck farms, some of them baving as high as 1,000 geese. The American one is of much larger proportions, as its flocks number in the neighborhood of 5,000

In certain textile branches of trade the down and feathers of geese are the main raw materials. The manufacture of fine quilts dress utilize the down, and in cheaper grades of goods the vounger and softer feathers are used in the way of adulteration. Tue large and strong feathers of the tails and wings go mainly into the quill pens used by professional engrossers, lawyers, clergymen, au-Mr. PATTEN: Even that is too much for | thors and others. These are too tough for much and in the textile productions mentioned above.

The American farm is devoted exclusively out of the nition fund, and therefore the | to producing the raw materials needed for the fine down quilts. Several species of geese are bred, all of them being, however, Mr. PATTIM: I know that, but it comes of American lineage. The largest specimens off the tax-ridden people all the same. Re- | are the swan geese, and the plumage of all is of snowy whiteness. The birds are regularly fed with corn and other grains, and are given the utmost freedom consistent with the prevention of straying and loss. In consequence men are employed as herders to keep a watchful eye on their charges. Sheds for shelter are provided in case of inclement or especially severe weather, but the birds rare-

ly use them. About every six weeks the plucking takes place. Only the breast and portions of the sides are touched, the feathers of the back, the wings and the tail being left intact. It requires hearly 100 average geese to furnish a pound of down, though the smaller feathers, which are also taken, weigh much heavier. These feathers, however, form an entirely separate grade of product from the

valuable down. The average life of a goose is said to be about forty years, and they produce from six to ten eggs per annum, a large proportion of which are hatched. A bird hatched in February is in condition for plucking the following August, and so on thereafter every six or eight weeks. The feathers are packed in sacks and sent to the Philadelphia factory, where they are trimmed, washed, steamed and otherwise prepared for their ultimate uses. In adulterating the fluffy down for the cheaper grades of goods are chopped up fine and then mingled with the more valuable material. So practiced are some manufacturers that it requires an expert to distinguish between the grades. The local factory, which is the only one of prominence in the country, makes nothing but the finer goods. Heretofore the down and feathers used in American markets have been imported.

Gophers and Moles in Orchards.

A correspondent of a San Francisco paper writes: If a patent could be secured for the effectual expulsion of gophers from orchards the patentee would be likely to realize a fortune thereby. And yet the plan is within the reach of all. While pruning the orchard of S. B. Marcus, who lives a few miles east of Watsonville, I was struck with the thrifty appearance of the trees and the total absence of any sign of gophers. On inquiry, Mr. Marcus informed me that a few years since the gophers were very numerous in the orchard, and made sad havoc among the trees, nearly destroying them. Having previously observed that the ground mole would not work in or near manure heaps, he came to the conclusion that manure placed about the roots of his trees might possibly prevent the depredations of the gopher. The result more than met his expectations. Since he has commenced putting manure about the roots of his trees not a gopher has been seen, nor even the sign of one; besides, the trees have been greatly benefited by this manuring. Mr. Marcus says he simply digs away the soil from the trees, and places a few forksful of stable manure around the trunks of the trees and covers it over with the soil. If there is more manure than can be conveniently covered, he spreads it about the trunk of the tree. By this simple device he has not only driven these pests from his orchard, but greatly benefited it by enriching the soil. Mr. Marcus deserves a gold medal for making this discovery. And it affords me much pleasure to be able to give it to the public through the columns of your widely-extended journal, which I find in nearly every household where I go.

Ohio's crop of maple sugar last year was 1,968,000 pounds and 564,198 gallons of sirup. the product of 2800,000 trees. The sugar brought from nine to twelve cents per pound, and the sirup about seventy-five cents per gallon.

Botheration Among the Doctors. There is a breeze in the St. Louis Medical Society over certain breaches of the code. Several physicians had "specialties" and advertised them. This being contrary to medical etiquette, necessitated the resignation of these physicians. How queer it seems that when a good means of cure is found, and

body should object to making it public. It is no secret that many physicians use Brown's Iron Bitters in their regular practice, with the happiest effect. Dr. M. E. Doughtry, Franklin, Va, says: "I am highly pleased with Brown's Iron Bitters, and believe it to be superior to all other iron preparations."

The Colorado Live Stock Record says: "We have it upon good authority that 20,000 sheep have, up to the present date, gone from to feed for mutton."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

IN IMPAIRED NERVE FUNCTION. Dr. C. A. Fernald, Boston, Mass., says: "I have used it in cases of impaired nerve function, with beneficial results, especially in cases where the system is affected by the texic action of tobacco.'

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA. THE TEST: Place a can top down on a hot stove natil heated, the remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

ATT WEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER SEEN GUESTIONED. In a million homes for a quarter of a century in the

stood the consumers' reliable test, THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., MARERS OF

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop

FOR SALE BY OROCERS. ST. LOUIS.

DR. DAVID

For the Care of Midney and Liver Come plaints. Constitution, and all disorders arising from an improve state of the BLOOD.

To women who saffer from any of the ills pecalisr to their sex it is an unfailing friend. All Druggists. One Holling a bettle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondont, N. Y

ON THE ENGINE.

Running a Locomotive While Deathly Sick-Something the Passengers Did Not Know-A Physician Saves an Engineer.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y: DEAR SIR-I am an engineer on the Old Coleny Railroad, and run the Fall River boat train between Fall River and Lowel, residing in Taunton. For ten years I suffered everything but death from dyspepsis. Often I had such blinding sick headaches that I could scarcely see. I think this was due partly to irregular habits of eating, and partly to the jar of the engine. Sometimes my head would snap like neuralgia, and again the pain would settle in my eyes, which would feel as big as a man's fists. My breath was very offensive, and my food soured as soon as it en-tered my stomach. In fact my stomach felt as though it were a great raw and sore surface, and what agony it gave perhaps you can imagine. In the summer and fall of 1876 when we had the heavy centennial travel, the constant jar brought on accute attacks nearly every week, and thought I should have to leave the road. But I kept at work until the next spring, when I grew so much worse that I could virtually eat nothing. and concluded that my labor, and my life, too were about over.

Remember, that I had tried every medicina heard of, and had been treated by some of the best physicians in Taunton and Lowell. At this critical time DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVOR-ITE REMEDY was recommended to me. It was new to me, and with my experience of medicines, you can easily forgive me for saying that I had not a particle of faith in it.

I had taken it but a few days when I began to

get better. The raw and sore feeling left my

stomach, and the snapping pains left my head, and soon I was all right, and have been ever since. It is the only thing that ever did me least the good, and it drove every ache, pain and discomfort completely out of my body. Now I keep KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY with me on my engine, and it goes wherever I go.
Why, I beli ve FAVORITE REMEDY will cure anything. One night, a while ago, John Layton, an engineer who runs the main line boat train from Boston, came on my engine sick as death. He was worn out with work, had a high fever, and was so nervous he almost broke down crying. 'Nonsense, John,' I said. "cheer up. I'vegoi something on my engine that will set you up in a I took out my bottle of FAVORITE REM-EDY, lifted his head and gave him a good dose. He went to bed. Two days after I saw him looking as healthy as a butcher. "Dan," he said, "what was that stuff you gave me the other night?" "It was DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FA-VORITE REMEDY, Rondout, N. Y.," said I. "Well, I don't care whose Remedy it is, it's the

thing for a man on a railroad." So say we all.
Yours, etc., DANIEL FITTS. This preparation goes to the root of the disease by purifying the blood and rousing every organ into healthy action. It is useful at home, shops, Dr. David Kennedy, Physician and Surgeon. Rondout, N. Y.

The formula by which Mishler's Herb

Bitters is compounded is over two hundred years old, and of German origin. The entire range of proprietary medicines cannot produce a preparation that enjoys so high a reputation in the community where it is made as

It is the best remedy for Kidney and Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Cramp in the Stomach, Indigestion, Malaria, Periodical Complaints, etc. As a Blood Purifier, it has no equal. It tones the system, strengthening, invigorating and giving new life.

'The late Judge Hayes, of Lancaster Co., Pa., an able jurist and an honored citizen, once wrote; "Mishler's Herb Bitters is very widely known, and has acquired a great reputation for medicinal and curative properties. I have used myself and in my family several bottles, and I am satisfied that the reputation is not unmerited." MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,

525 Commerce St., Philadelphia. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

BUSINESS CARDS.

I [The firms represented below are the most stounch and reliable in the city, and are entirely worthy of the patronage of Sentincl readers,]

CHARLES A. NICOLI.

ENGRAVER ON WOOD

58% East Market street, opposite Postoffice. Indianapolis, Ind.

NTIET. G. PARSONS, 80% West Washington Street, OVER NEWS UMse. Indianapolis.

HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC.,

74 East Court street. H. C. STEVENS

NEW WALL PAPER & SHADE HOUSE, 011-Cloths, Ruggs and Mats. Special designs in Window Shades and Interior Decorations.

AD HERETH.

W. B. BARRY, SAW MANUFACTURER, 132 and 134 South Fennsylvania street.

SMITH'S CHEMICAL DYE-WORKS, No. 1 Martinsdale's Block, near Postoffice, Clean dye and repair gentlemen's clothing; also ladies' dresses, shawls, sacques, and slik and woolen goods of every description, dyed and refinished; kid gloves neatly cleaned at 10 cents per pair. Will do more first-class work for less money than any house of the kind in the State.

CHARLES A. SIMPSON, Manager.

WHITSIT & ADAMS.

SEWER AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS Room 21 Thorpe Block, Indianapolis.

DENTIST.

5 Claypool Block, opposite Bates House. Special attention given to the preservation of the natural teeth. Prices reasonable.

THE JUSTICE'S GUIDE. By Thomas M. Clarke. A new and practical treatise for Justices of the Peace, stating their duties and showing them how to execute them, with all the acts relating to the Justice and Constable. About 500 pages, bound in law style. only \$3.00.

Clarke's Law of Real Property in Indiana and Conveyancers Manual, \$2.00.

Burns' Railroad Laws of Indiana and digest of Supreme Court Decisions, \$1.50,

Statutes of Indiana, Revision of 1876, 2 vols., \$3.00 for iet.

Clarke's Manual for County Commissioners, Auditors, Township Trustees, Road Super-intendents and Road Masters, with the Laws Governing those Officers, \$3.00.

Manual for Constables - a Guide for that Officer, \$1.00.

Second and Fourth Indiana Reports (new editions), \$4.50 each.

Gavin & Hord's Statutes, with Davis Supplement, 3 vols., \$3.00 for set. Manual for Township Trustees and Road

Superintendents, with the laws in force governing these officers, 50 cents. Law of Taxation-Concerning the assess-

ment and collection of taxes, 50c. Law of Sheriff-a Complete Manual for Sheriffs, \$1.00.

Oirculars for either the above books furnished on application. Address

SENTINEL COMPANY,

71 & 74 W. Market St.

attack, and insure comfortable sleep. Used by inhalation, thus reaching the disease direct, relaxes the spaces, facilitates free expectoration, CURES where all other rever failing effect. Price, 50e. and \$1.00. Trial package free. Of all Druggists or by Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all Patent Business at home or abroad attended to for Moderate Fees.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send Model or Drawing. We advise as to patent-ability free of charge; and we Charge no Fee Unless Patent is Allowed. We refer, here, to the Postmaster, the Superintendent of Money Order Division, and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice,

terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

HAPPY RELIEF

Speedily obtained at all stages of Chronic diseases. embracing the various forms of Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Gleet, Impotency, Seminal Weakness and Spermatorrhes permanently cured. Skill and experience can be relied on, as I am a graduate of medicine and surgery, and longer located in this city than any other physician in my speciality. I have made a special study of Female Diseases and their treatment. Can give permanent relief in Inflammation or Ulceration of Womb, Painful and Suppressed Menses.

Reliable Pills, with full printed directions, sent to any address for \$1 per box.

Consultation free and invited. F. M. ABBETT, M. D., No. 23 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis. N. B .- Flesse note the number, and thus avoid

office near with same name,